# THE COURTS.

Police Commissioners Charlick, Smith and Gardner Arraigned by the Tammany Sachems.

#### OLIVER IN THE POLITICAL STOCKS.

The Revenue Laws - Compromised and Discontinued Suits.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Consolidation of Express Companies-The Atheneum Theatre in Court-Trials in the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions.

In our law column will be found a statement rey the government in the United States District Court against parties in this city for alleged violations of the revenue laws, and which suits, it appears, have been compromised and discontinued, though the records of the Court at present do not show upon what terms the compromises have been effected. It is to be presumed, however, that the powers that be, in consenting to a settlement of the suits in this way, knew what they were about. But the figures which we publish to-day in sonnec-tion with these matters disclose the amounts sued for and the amounts accepted by the government on discontinuance of the causes. The matter is one of public interest and may be worth looking

Yesterday Charles Walton was held in \$1,000 ball for examination by Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of having smuggled 500 cigars from the steamer Westphalia.

#### THE CHARGES AGAINST OLIVER CHARLICK.

An Order issued Yesterday for His Examination Before a Supreme Court Judge Upon Charges of Alleged Fraud in the Late Election-Epitome of the Charges and Specifications.

The complaint against Police Commissioner Charlick, based on affidavits of John Kelly, John W. Chanler, Hugh Taylor, John Stephenson and Joseph Haight, Jr., setting forth alleged frauds nitted by him in connection with the last November election, was yesterday made by Judge Barrett, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, the basis of an order requiring the examination of Commissioner Charlick, on the 11th inst., before one of the Supreme Court Judges. The following is the order for the examination, which explains

THE ORDER FOR EXAMINATION.

On the annexed affidavits of John Kelly, John W. Chanler, John Stephenson. Hugh Taylor and Joseph Balch, F., two criteria and taxpayers of the city of Marchael Company of the City of Marchael Company of the City of New York, in regard to the matters charged in such affidavit, and on motion of John R. Fellows, George W. Wingate and Joseph C. Jackson, counsel for applicants—
It is ordered that the said Oliver Chartick appear before me or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial department at the chambers of said Court on the lith day of February, at hail-past ten A. M., and then and there be publicly examined in regard to kinswer all questions, in regard to such matters and things, as may be put to him on behalt of said applicants and as shall be pertiaent to such charges.

It is turther ordered that said Oliver Charlick shall, then and there, show cause why he should not be required to produce the origins inhules of the meetings of her flower of the country of any inspectors of election during the month of Newmenton, 1873, and all telegraphic orders sent out by, or in the mame of, said Board of Folice, or any one of them, on November 4, 1873, or within three days prior thereto, returning to the election; and let a copy of this affdavit and order be personally served upon said Charlick one or before the 6th inst.

Naw Your, Feb. 5, 1874.

There is nothing in the companyity additional to THE ORDER FOR EXAMINATION.

MENORGE C. BARRETT, Justice Supreme Court.

New York, Feb. 5, 1874.

NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT.

There is nothing in the complaint additional to what has beretofore been published in the Herald.

Hardly had the election returns been handed in when the first note of war was sounded by the expulsion of Commissioner Charlick from Tammany Hall, and the general expectation has been that long before this the air would have been resonant with the clash of resounding arms. Mr. John Kelly and his co-complainants' charges against Commissioner Charlick, stripped of their legal verblage, amount to simply this—that Charlick entered into an illegal conspiracy with Commissioners Smith and Gardner, by which conspiracy the nomination and appointment of inspectors of elections was to be given solely to a sub-committee, consisting of Charlick and Gardner; that the resolution authorizing this violation of law was passed by the three Commissioners against the protest of their two colleagues; that all inspectors appointed by this sub-committee were tilegally appointed; that this action was corruptly intended to secure and did secure the appointment of a class of inspectors who fraudulently and illegally promoted the election of friends of Charlick, Smith and Gardner; that this action made the entire Board of Inspectors in the the appointment of a class of inspectors who fraudulently and lilegally promoted the election of friends of Charlick, Smith and Gardner; that this action made the entire Board of Inspectors in the districts named of one political faith, and removed the checks imposed by law to prevent raud; that on or belore election day, without the knowledge of Duryee or Russell, and without any action by the full Board, and without notice to the persons concerned, they illegally removed Tammany inspectors and substituted Apolio Hall men, or men representing organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, many of whom were known to be of bad character; that Charlick announced before the meeting that, in spite of the law, he should appoint as inspectors in the Twenty-first Assembly district only such men as were friends to Genet, and were named by Genet, and that Charlick, Smith and Gardner carried out this declaration; that the men appointed were known to be of bad character, many of them having been previously found guilty or accused of frauds at the ballot box; and finally, that the watchers of each candidate, though allowed by the law the first entrance to the polling places during the polling and canvass, were kept outside a railing where they could see nothing, and that thus the provisions of the Election law were violated, as alleged, by those appointed to see them carried out. The case, though apparently more especially directed against Charlick than his two tellow Commissioners named with him in the complaint, will be a test case, and whatever fate may be in store for Charlick will no doubt oe shared by his confreres.

## THE REVENUE LAWS.

Compromised and Discontinued Suits-Amounts Paid Over.

Several suits which had been commenced in the United States District Court by the government against parties in this city for alleged violations of the revenue laws have been compromised and discontinued. Among those suits have been the fol-

lowing:

John J. Stapfer and — Strenli, sued for \$50,000;

amount paid on discontinuance, \$15,000.

George W. T. Lord et al., \$100,000; amount paid on discontinuance, \$50,000.

William Lottimer et al., \$200,000; amount paid on discontinuance, \$55,000.

John M. Davies et al., \$50,000; amount paid on discontinuance, \$15,000.

John M. Davies et al., \$50,000; amount paid on discontinuance, \$15,000.

James C. Lowrey et al., \$50,000; amount paid on discontinuance, \$20,000.

Lawson Brothers, \$6,000; amount paid on discontinuance, \$1,500.

Jeremiah Robinson and Franklin Woodruff et al. (Woodruff & Robinson), \$75,000; amount paid on discontinuance of suit, \$45,000.

It may be proper to ask by what authority have the above mentioned suits been compromised? No information whatever regarding them could be had in the office of the United States District Autorney nor in the United States District Court Clerk's office, but we have been enabled to get at and lerret out the facts, which are as we have stated. These causes are common law causes. The "Common Law Record" shows the words "filed consent to discontinue; entered order;" but it does not give any details of the terms upon which the respective cases have been discontinued. The public would like to know something of the facts, and why it is that so many cases have been compromised in this way. Inquiries upon the subject may possibly be made at Washington.

# BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Atheneum Theatre-A Mortgage of Its Lease-The Case in Bankruptey-

Decision by Judge Blatchford. Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered his de-cision in the United States District Court in the matter of Samuel Shapler, a bankrupt. In July, 1873. James H. Moran, the assignee, presented, twenty days after his appointment as such as signee, a petition to the Court setting forth that at the period of his appointment the principal part of the property of the bankrupt consisted

of a mortgage on personal property in the Atheneum Theatre, No. 583 Broadway, and of a mortgage on a lease of that theatre. The mortgages were given on the 21st of January, 1873, to one Traphs gen, in trust for the bankrupt, by a son of the bankrupt, on a conveyance of the personal property and the assignment of the tease by the bankrupt to his son. Some days subsequent to the appointment of the assignee Traphagen assigned the cript to his son. Some days subsequent to the appointment of the assignee Traphagen assigned the mortgages to him. They were given to secure \$20,000, on which the sum of about \$2,300 had been paid. It is alleged that the conveyance and assignment to the bankrupt's son were made with out consideration and for the purpose of putting them out of the way of the bankrupt's creditors; that after the appointment of the assignee the bankrupt's son absndomed the theatre; that the assignee took possession of the building and foreclosed the mortgages on the property alluded to; that under the foreclosure it was sold in July, 1873, and budden in by the assignee, as such assignee, for the benefit of the bankrupt's estate, for the sum of \$2,000, there being no other bidders at the sale; that the agent of the owner of the property agreed to recognize him as properly in possession of the same, and maintain him in it if he would pay \$212.90 as a weekly rent; that he has since paid this rent in order to protect the property; that a considerable portion of the personal property is made up of articles adapted only for theatrical uses; that if this personal property were sold separately from the lease it would be entirely sacrificed; that the lease will not expire until May 1, 1875; that the mortgage on the lease was given to secure \$1,000, and that the assignee is now making arrangements with persons who are anxious to lease the theatre he can do so without any delay and relieve the estate of the bankrupt from further expense.

The petition prays for an order empowering the assignee to lease the premises until he can let them. In Agusa, 1842 and 1842, and 1842, and 1844, and 18

A Suit in Bankruptey.

Before Judge Blatchiord and a Jury. Yesterday the case of Francis W. Holbrook, assignee, vs. William J. Ehrich was tried in this The circumstances, briefly stated, are these:-In March, 1872, one Gertrude Fuchs these:—In March, 1872, one Gertrude Fuchs opened business at No. 153 Eighth avenue. On the 16th of July following the Sheriff of this city levied on her property and stock in trade under an execution amounting to about \$300. The Sheriff's sale of this property took place on the 22d of July, when the whole stock, claimed to be worth at least \$2,500, was sold in bulk to William J. Ehrich, the defendant. It is alleged that Ehrich dealt with the property for three or lour weeks, and then, on or about the 16th of August, by a bill of sale, made it over to Frederick D. Fuchs, the husband of Gertrude Fuchs. Some time subsequently a petition was filed in bankruptcy against Gertrude by her crecitors, and Francis W. Holbrook, the plaintiff, was elected assignee. Holbrook now brings this action against the defendant to recover the value of the property sold under the execution, setting forth that the defendant gained no title to the property by virtue of the Sheriff's sale. It was further alleged by the plaintiff that the sale was made in fraud of the Bankruptcy act. The defendant claims that he acted in perfect good faith in the whole trainsaction and that the property became his by virtue of his purchase at the Sheriff's sale. The Court heid, upon the whole case, that no evidence had been given to impeach the boniz fides of the purchase in question and directed a verdict for the defendant, which the jury accordingly found. Mr. Charles H. Smith for the plaintiff and Messrs. Kurtzman and Yeaman for the defendant. opened business at No. 153 Eighth avenue. On the

#### COURT OF DYER AND TERMINER. Pleas of Guilty, Sentences and Ac-

quittals. Before Judge Brady.

There was very little done in this Court yesterday and the session was correspondingly brief. Patrick Murphy pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree and was sentenced to two years and a haif in State Prison. Charles Amnon, Moses Rosenthal, for forgery in the lourth degree were each sentenced four years

to State Prison.

Raphael M. Selden, indicted on a charge of stealing \$30 worth of furs, was acquitted.

James C. Kelly, who has been in prison since August last on a charge of grand larceny, was act at liberty, the charge against him not being proven.

## SUPREME COURT-CHAMPERS

The Consolidation of the American and Merchants' Union Express Companies. Before Judge Barrett.

old suit brought by Flandrew and others against F. C. Fargo, growing out of legal complica-tions following the consolidation of the American and Merchants' Union express companies, was and Merchants' Union express companies, was yesterday revived again in this Court. The story has been so frequently recited that it need not be repeated. The amount involved is some \$5,000,000, and, as usual in such cases, the larger the amount in dispute the longer lived the suit. The case came up on a motion on behalf of the defendants to compel scripholders who had brought suits against the trustees to come in and submit their rights to a judicial determination, had, in a suit brought by Mr. Willard, a trustee, which suit, it is alleged, involved the question at issue in this motion. At the conclusion of the argument, which was a very prolonged one, Judge Barrett took the papers.

## A Mandamus Against the County Audi-

On application of Mr. Elliott Sandford Judge Barrett vesterday granted an order directing that writ of mandamus issue to Abraham L. Earle, County Auditor, requiring him to audit and allow the voucher of Robert Bonynge, stenographer of the Supreme Court, who claims \$55 for furnishing the Court a transcript of the testimony in the trial of the murder cases of Thomas and Foster.

In the Matter, &c., Kelly.—Order granted. Cutter vs. Roche.—Motion granted. Bailey vs. Martin; Guntzer vs. Keilbach.—Memorandums. Decisions. in the Matter, &c., Ketchum; Lewis vs. New-

berger.—Granted.
Reinheimer vs. Reinheimer.—Report confirmed and divorce granted.

of His Honor to certain indic ments recently found against sixteen or eighteen parties for riot. As the question of riot had been disposed of by the corder in his charge to the jury in the case of

the question of riot had been disposed of by the Recorder in his charge to the jury in the case of Christian Mayer, he (the counsel) presumed that the District Attorney would not press the indictments for riot. He asked that the accused parties might be discharged upon their own recognizances. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that his Honor old not settle the question of riot in his charge.

Recorder Hackett observed that his charge in the case of Mayer, who was charged with assaulting a sergeant of police in Tompkins square, was very much misapprehended. Mr. Mott presented certain abstract propositions relative to the rights of citizens and of the police, which had nothing whatever to do with the case. He (the Recorder) told the jury that a man had a right to be in a public square or street so long as he behaved himself, but that did not affect the question of Mayer's guilt or innocence of assault and battery.

Mr. Rollins observed that the ball fixed in the riot cases was \$1,000, which was reasonable for a misdemeanor, but if it were found that some of the men were unable to furnish so large a ball, the prosecution would be reasonable and not streamously oppose its reduction.

The counsel intimated that he would apply to the His Honor hereafter for a reduction of the ball for the appearance of these detendants.

Petty Larcentes.

a chest of tea the property of Penfold, Cuatfield & Co., was convicted of petty larceny.

Margaret Leddy pleaded guilty to the same grade of larceny, the charge against her being that on the 27th of January she stole a watch worth \$15 from George Buell.

John Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing harness worth \$10, on the 30th of January, the property of Hustedt.

A Queer Verdict. Thomas McCowau was placed on trial, charged with robbery in the first degree. Daniel Boyle, the complainant, gave a clear statement of how he was met by the defendant and another man on the night of the 25th of January and ten dollars the night of the 25th of January and ten dollars forcibly taken from his pocket in New Chambers street. Two young girls, fancy box makers, swore that they were with McCowan that night; that Boyle insulted one of them and McCowan struck nim. He shouted "Murder!" and the prisoner ran away. The complainant was recalled and positively swore that he never saw the girls before. The jury did not believe the Fourth ward young ladies, but rendered the extraordinary verdict of simple "petty larceny." His Honor distinctly charged them that if they did not think sufficient violence was used to constitute the serious crime of robbery they could convict of "petty larceny from the person." This verdict would have enabled the Court to send the thief for five years to the State Prison. Sentence—six months in the Pentientiary.

Conviction of a Receiver of Stolen Goods.

George H. Johnson was tried and convicted of

George H. Johnson was tried and convicted receiving stolen goods. The proof presented to sustain this allegation was that a burgiary was committed in the premises of Ernst Schmidt, 523 Sixth avenue, on the night of the 11th of January, Sixth avenue, on the night of the 11th of January, and five boxes of cigars, three pounds of tobacco and \$5 in money were stolen. An hour afterwards officers made a descent upon the basement saloon, occupied by Johnson & McLaughlin, nearly opposite Mr. Schmidt's place, and found not only the proceeds of the burglary, but burglarious implements. McLaughlin was sent to the State Prison from this Court last month upon a suspended judgment. Johnson was remanded for sentence.

Acquittals.

Joseph Isaacs, who kept a small butcher's shop in Sixty-third street, was tried for a felonious assault. It appeared that he was annoyed by a crowd of boys, some of whom stole meat from time to time, and that on the 31st of December he fired a pistol through the window, the ball of which happened to strike a little fellow named Michael Murphy in the head, inflicting a slight wound. The jury, by their verdict, vindicated isaacs, whom they pronounced, "not guilty." The Recorder observed that Isaacs showed an utter disregard of human life by recklessly firing at a crowd of boys, of whom he ought to have complained to the police. hee.

George Langworth, keeper of a drinking shop in Cherry street, was acquitted of a charge of assault, preferred by Edward A. Kiely, whom he was charged with striking with a pistol on the 31st of January.

#### ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. An Officer Who Tries His Doors.

Before Judge Otterbourg. Frederick Smith and Herman Brown, two very vicious looking fellows, with retreating foreheads and forbidding aspects generally, were committed in default of \$1,000 ball each on a charge of burglary. On Wednesday night Officer Robinson. the Seventeenth precinct, was on post in East Houston street, and as he went along tried all the doors on his beat. He came to No. 110, a clothing store, occupied by August Banhan, and turned the handle. The door opened to his pash and he entered. There was a dim light burning at the time and he saw something moving at the rear of the store, and he immediately "went" for it, so to speak. He found the orace of ruffians in the act of packing up over \$500 worth of valuable clothing. He arrested them both after considerable trouble. The door was opened by the means of a skeleton key, several of which were found in the possession of the worthy pair. the Seventeenth precinct, was on post in East

worthy pair.

A Son of the Sea in Trouble. John Thomas, a gentleman rejoicing in the possession of a complexion which would vie with the ace of spades and by profession a sailor, was held in \$1,000 ball for stealing four sovereigns from a brother sailor, named Charles H. Morris. They were both employed on board the ship Winchester, at present lying at pier 54 East River. Morris missed four English sovereigns from his pocket, and, suspecting Thomas, had his bunk searched,

## YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Alleged False Pretences. Before Justice Murray.

Charles Graham, of No. 307 East Twenty-seventh street, charged Solomon Weiner, of No. 111 East Twenty-sixth atreet, with false pretences. Mr. Graham is a carpenter, and on the 10th of January Graham is a carpenter, and on the loth of January he entered into a contract with the defendant to fit up for him a lager beer saloon on the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street. Weiner represented himself to be the owner of a large amount of real estate in this city, and on such representation, which he had no reason to disbelieve, Graham performed the work specified in the contract. The bill amounted to \$235, but when he endeavored to collect it Weiner informed him he would not, because he could not, pay him. Graham then made inquiries and learned that Weiner was not worth a dollar and that his story about his wealth in real estate was false. Justice Wandel issued the warrant on which the accused was arrested, but he was committed by Justice Murray for examination.

Arrested on Suspictor.

Isaac L Egbert, a lawyer residing at No. 314 West Forty-sixth street, on going up stairs on Wednesday evening, after dinner, found Robert Murphy in the hallway. He said he came there to get food, which story was so improbable that Mr. Egbert caused the man's arrest, and he was com-mitted for examination at this Court yesterday.

Row Over a Wine Dinner. Kate White, of No. 1,275 Third avenue, was inrited by a lady friend named Annie Piculell, the wife of a Third avenue car conductor, a few nights wife of a Third avenue car conductor, a few nights ago, to dine with her. They had wine after dinner, and both became rather merry. Their merriment was, however, turned into grief before they parted, for a little misunderstanding having arisen between them they quarrelled and Mrs. Piculeil struck Mrs. White on the head with a heavy stone pitcher, causing a wound, the result of which was the paralyzing of the left arm. Mrs. White was brought to Court and committed for trial.

## COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

better.—Granted.
Reinheimer vs. Reinheimer.—Report confirmed and divorce granted.

Bullwinkle, Administratitik, vs. Treadwell, &c.—
Motion denied; cysts to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CACOUT—PART 2.

Decisions.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Diederick vs. McAlister.—Case sectied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Dodd.—Motion granted.

Meyer vs. Meyer.—Motion denied. See decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Another Verdiet Against the City—Before Judge Larremore.

Michael Mechan brought suit for \$500 for loss of horse, which broke through a surface drain in Clinton street and was so injured as to become worthless. The jury estimated the value of the horse at \$180, and a verdict was given for this sum.

COURT OF CEMERAL SESSIONS.

The Tompkins Square Riot Case—Motion to Discharge the Defendants and to Discharge the Defendants and to Reduce the Bail—Recorder Hackett:

Charge in the Mayer Case Misapprehended.

Before the regular business of the Court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was proceeded with Mr. Tomilisson called the attention and the court was

(continued); Same vs. Thomas McKeon, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Almonger, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Wilson, burglary; Same vs. John Cosgrove, Peter Duirain and Louis H. Robinson, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. William Bannon, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Moses Fullberg and Michael Tessenheld, grand larceny; Same vs. James Kennedy, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Judge Brany.—The People vs. John Keefe, manstaughter.

#### BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Benont Howard's Case.

Before Judge Benedict. A motion was made yesterday for a new trial in New York, in the United States Court, of uttering and using counterleit match stamps. The motion was based on the allegation that improper testi-mony had been admitted on the trial by the presiding Judge. Counsel for the defendant siding Judge. Counsel for the defendant held that the bilihead containing the usual heading of B. Howard & Son upon which a certain quantity of matches was sold by Wardrowe, a person alleged to have been in the employ of B. Howard & Son, was improperly admitted as evidence, for the reason that it was not signed by Howard & Son, and that it could not properly be regarded as competent evidence to show that the matches which were delivered with it came from the manufactory of Howard & Son, while it had in fact had that effect upon the minds of the jury. It was held by District Attorney Purdy that the paper was admissible, as it was a part of the transactions connecting the prisoner and son with the matches bearing counterfeit stamps sold to Ives.

The Court reserved decision.

## CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM.

Suit for Commissions.

Joseph Phillips, a real estate agent, claimed that he was employed by Roger Clancy to exchange a house belonging to the latter for a farm. He found a farm at South Oyster Bay, owned by He found a firm at South Oyster Bay, owned by one Joseph Secor, and effected the exchange. When he claimed \$625 for his services Clancy declined to pay him. This suit is the result. The defendant denied that he ever employed plaintiff, and claimed that one Lawrence Dunn, a real estate agent, found the farm and effected the exchange. Whatever Phillips did was as agent for Secor, who paid him for his services. Therefore he could not claim commission from both parties. The jury found for defendant.

Thomas E. Pearsall for defendant; William Slocum for plaintiff.

#### RAPID TRANSIT.

Cars of Saddle Bag Form, with a Single Rail Upon a Row of Posts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In 1872 I conceived the idea of rapid transit on. the same principle as cars are run from coal mines, as follows :- One rail only on top of a row of posts, with one rail on each side of the post, about four feet below the top rail. The car to run on this track is made in two compartments, like saddle running upon the top rail, with balance wheels

running upon the top rail, with balance wheels running horizontally against the side rails. The passengers would be seated back to back, a double partition between them, the motive power being placed on top of the car.

In order to stop the car suddenly a brake could be made to clutch on the sade rails with any amount of pressure required, or the track could be built with a sudden rise and descent at stations, the rise helping to stop the headway, and the descent giving rapid speed on starting, thereby losing very little time in stoppages. The cost of an elevated road on the above principle would be very light, both in the building and running expenses. The neople would not be in the least timid about using it, as its safety is so apparent; and as long as the road is built in a substantial manner a scrious accident could not occur from breaking of wheels or running off the track, which would be an impossibility.

I have a model of the above car, and present this principle that the people may be shown a plan of rapid transit approved as the best and saiest by the many who have examined it. Yours respectively.

New York Screw Docks, pier No. 39 East River, Feb. 5, 1874.

An Elevated Suspension Road, Light and Cheap, with Cars Suspended.

To the Editor of the Hebald:-ALD numerous articles on rapid transit, describing various plans, none of which I wish to question as to their practicability. While considering the dif-lerent devices there is one that, as far as I have noticed, would be well to take into consideration, and that is an elevated suspension railroad, which, in my mind, is entirely practicable in every particular, and may be so built that the obstruction to the

lar, and may be so built that the obstruction to the street would be no more than from an ordinary street lamppost on the corner of each street crossing. The track I propose to suspend from two wire cables outside the curbstone, running the entire length of the street. I would also suspend the cars below the track, at an elevation sufficient not to interfere with the business of the street.

Various plans may be used to propel the carseither steam, compressed air, or travelling cable. Access to the cars may be had by some of the various plans proposed by other correspondents. The main portion of the road, being built with wire cable representing network and painted white, would not be offensive to sight and would only slightly obstruct the view from the buildings along the route. The cars must necessarily in their along the route. The cars must necessarily in their movement make but very little noise, and a passage in them would be much pleasanter than in the ordinary street cars, as the slight vibration in the cable would obvisite the use of springs, and the avoidance of dust be a matter of consideration to the passengers, the cars also being at all times well ventilated. As to eneapness and simplicity this plan is, without doubt, far preferable to any yet suggested.

An article giving a detailed plan of construction possibly would occupy too much of your valuable space. I therefore throw out the above suggestions for consideration. IRA A. HEBBARD.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1874.

## POLICEMEN'S PAY.

Does a Commissioner Draw Interest on It While the Hungry Blue Conts Wait? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Knowing that the HERALD has always been, to some degree, a corrector of private and public abuses, I would very respectfully ask, through its columns, Why is it that the New York pol columns, Why is it that the New York policemen are monthly kept out of their proper pay until the 5th, 6th, and sometimes the 7th and 8th, of each month regularly since the present Commissioners have had charge of that Board? Is it so that Commissioner Charlice, Treasurer, may get a few days' more interest on the \$250,000 monthly which he controls—viz., \$45 20 per diem. Very respectfully, W.Shington Heights, New York, Feb. 5, 1874.

## PLASHES FROM THE PRESS.

there is an ice bridge over the Hudson at Newourg, sixty miles from New York. During the year 1873 fifty-two persons over inety years old died in New Hampshire. A pair of sparrows, having a family to bring up, vill consume over 3,000 caterpillars a week. Twenty-five States hold their annual elections on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in No-

February 1, 141 years ago, General James Edward Ogiethorpe commenced the settlement of the State of Georgia. the state of Georgia.

There is much excitement and alarm in Aurora, Ind., occasioned by ten persons being seriously affected with trichina.

affected with trichina.

There are four men in the Lancaster (N. H.)

and—two for alleged murder, one for stealing and
the other for an assault.

A lot of cels were shipped from New Bedford,
Mass., for San Francisco on Monday. It was the
first lot ever sent to California.

A family named Forth, consisting of the husband,
wife, three children and wife's mother, in San Autonio, Texas, are all down with trichina.

Memblys, Tenn. has had the envicery cholore.

Memphis, Tenn., has had the epizooty, cholera smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria, carpet-bagger and scalawags, and now it is threatened with a

and scalawags, and now it is threatened with a negro police.

There are only five prisoners in the Cayaga county (N. Y.) jail—two murdeyers, one for murderous assault, a female counterfeiter and a violator of the fiquor law.

Mrs. Julia M. E. Warner, whose buildings in Worcester, Mass., were damaged by lightning July 16, 1872, has just recovered, \$335 as from the tightning rod company whose 7rods were used on her house and whose agent, in guaranteeing protection, had also guaranteed insurance.

A little boy living near Kankakee, Ill., was amusing his brothers and sisters by twisting a tower around his neck in imitation of hanging, when, in turning around, his teet slipped. He fell the length of the lower, which was attached to a roller. His neck was broken instantly.

Governor Straw, of New Hampshire, has con-

roller. His neck was broken instantly.
Governor Straw, of New Hampshire, has coneyed to an Ergish firm the light to use 4,000 lect
of land at Straw's Point, near Rye Beach, for the
use of the ocean telegraph cable. The granters
are to ereck and maintain substantial and comy
buildings, and the land is to be used only for the
purpose indicated in the deed of conveyance.

#### SLAVERY IN CUBA.

OPPICE NO. 27 NEW BROAD STREET LONDON, Jan. 24, 1874, E.-C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The question of the immediate and complete or of the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba is coming more to the front, and your readers will be coming more to the front, and your readers will be interested in seeing what are the views of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Nothing less than the immediate and complete freedom of the slaves in Cubwcan meet the requirements of that which is just, numane or wise. The slaveholders in Cubw will do well at once to shake off the chains from every one of the 350,000 bondsmen. Yours truly,

BENS MILLARD, Secretary.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Held on Friday Afternoon, January 2, 1874. The committee has again had its attention called to the continuance of slavery in Cuba, which is still the fruitful source of crimes which dishenor Spain and shock the civilized world.

When the Republic was established in Spain, composed as it was of so many emment men who had distinguished themselves by their advo cacy of total and immediate emancipation, it was generally believed that slavery would be forthwith abolished. To its honor, it did abolish slavery in Porto Rico, from which the happiest conse-

The benefits which that measure has secured for all the parties concerned are mainly to be attributed to these two provisions:—First, the act was to come into force immediately on its being passed by the Cortes; and second, the emancipated slave was henceforth empowered to choose his

slave was henceforth empowered to choose has own master.

A bill for emancipation in Cuba was promised at that time, but not produced; and although the Republic has now been established nearly twelve months nothing has been done.

For this delay and all the deplorable results which have followed the committee submits that no satisfactory reason can be given, inasmuch as nearly all the eminent men in power, in an address to the Senate, in 1872, pleaded the justice and excediency of immediate emancipation, and curto the Senate, in 1872, pleaded the justice and expediency of immediate emancipation, and emphatically declared their solemn conviction that
the abolition of slavery was a measure nighly
political to end the insurrection in Cuba.

Rumors have reached this committee that certain parties contemplate the adoption of an apprentaceship in the place of the long-promised
measure of complete and unconditional emancipation. Now, apprenticeship in a country where
slavery has existed is slavery still, though under
another name; and where it has been tried the
results have in every instance involved aggravated
oppression.

oppression.
On this ground and for many other reasons this committee will rejoice to hear that the rumor alluded to is false, and that a not less just and vise measure as that passed for Porto Rico may be enacted for Cuba.

measure as that passed for Porto Rico may be enacted for cuba.

The secretaries are directed to send a copy of this minute to each of the following emiuent men who signed the address to the senate in 1872, viz.:—Sehores Fernando de Castro, Francisco Pi y Margell. Joaquin M. Sanroma, Gaoriel Rodriguez, Rafael M. de Labra, Emilio Castelar, Mannel Ruiz de Quevedo, Francisco Giner, Estanislao Figueras, Francisco Diaz Quintero, José Fernando Gonzalez, Luis Padial, Manuel Regidor, Rafael Cervera, Eduardo Cano, Bernardo Garcia, Luis Vidart, Nacolas Salmeron, Felix de Bona, Francisco Delgado Jugo, Julio Vizcarrondo, Ricardo Lopez Vazquez, F., Facundo Cintron.

Tue extract from the minutes.

BENJAMIN MILLARD, Secretary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, No. 27 NEW BROAD STREET, Jan. 6, 1874.

#### EVANS, THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MURDERER.

He Will Certainly be Executed. A Concord correspondent of the Manchester

Mirror writes as follows:-

A Concord correspondent of the Manchester Misror writes as follows:—

On Tuesday, the 17th day of February, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, Franklin B. Evans, the murderer of his niece, Georgiana Lovering, will suffer the penalty of death within the State Prison at Concord in accordance with the laws of the State.

Immediately after the conviction and removal of Evans to the State Prison requests from all parts of New England came to the officials for permission to visit and interview the criminal, but as it was evident that no good could come from this orders were given that no one outside of the officials of the prison and those, if any, whom Evans might send for or express a desire to see, should be admitted to his presence, and this order nas been strictly carried out with the single exception of fir. Pillsbury of Maine, who, upon the request of the Governor of that State, was admitted to an interview, hoping to draw out a confession of his complicity in a murder committed in Maine of which, we believe, a cheat of Mr. Pillsbury's was convicted upon circumstantial evidence. Nothing came of this interview, however, Shortly after his commitment to prison Evans took to seeing visions and dreaming dreams, which were furnished to some papers for publication. He has always manifested a disinclination to talk concerning his orime and has, we understand, neither denied nor admitted it. He has, however, continued to protest his innocence of the murder of the Joyce children and of the other crimes of which he has been suspected.

Up to a very recent period he has apparently been confident that the Governor would exercise his power to commute his sentence of pardon him and save him from the haiter. About a formight since Sheriff Odin visited him and assured him that there was no hope for him, and that, he would certainly be executed on the day appointed, since which time he has seemingly concluded that it is necesse to jurther expect executive elemency. His health has very much improved and his strength is

neath has very much improved and his strength is said to be wonderful in a man of his years. He has dropped somewhat the whining tone for which he was noted, but is the same entundastic, religious hypocrite he always was, professing to believe himself one of the elect, whose sins are turned into virtues. He states that the mistake of his life was in neglecting to follow a very distinct call which he once had to preach the Millerite doctrine, and that it he had done this he should have been a useful and honored member of society. It has been thought by the official having him in charge that previous to his execution he would make a full confession and clear up the mystery that surrounds several murders; but he shows no inclination to do this, and it seems probable that he will die as he has lived, like a brute, having all the evil passions and law cunning of both man and beast and lacking the good qualities of both, and that his guilty secrets, if any he has, will perish with him.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING. GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.

WITH A VIEW, TO SECURE ELIGIBLE TENANTS FOR THE FEW OFFICES NOW REMAINING UNLET IN THE BENNETT BUILDING THE RENTS HAVE BEEN REDUCED, AND FIRST CLASS TENANTS MAY OBTAIN OFFICES AT VERY LOW RENTS. TO INSURANCE AND BANKING OFFICES IS NOW

PRESENTED AN UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE OPPOR-TUNITY TO SECURE ELIGIBLE OFFICES, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. THE ABOVE BUILDING IS

COMPLETELY FIREPROOF BEATED BY STEAM, TWO ELEVATORS, ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

INQUIRE OF

HOMER MORGAN NO. 2 PINE STEER AND

AT 250 TO \$100 PER MONTH.—STORPS.
An Dwellings.—Stores, three, four and five Recach, near bleecker street; Houses with 12 to "ur modern improvements, newly painted and freecoad Broadway; possession immediately. Apply, morning 128 Greene street, between Amily and Fourth area." A STOR PLACE HOULD TO LEASE PAVOR ABLY—
A Over 100 suits rooms, stores, basement , restant rants; most sitely and centrally located, trouting Broadway, between Cooper institute and 20 jie House Apply at 27 Third avanue.

AT \$50 PER MONTH EACH -A STORE, AN D DWELL-ter of others. Apply at 216 Greene street, be also a num-and Fourth streets, morning.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, IT RPOSES, TO let or lease, the 100 feet deep, splends a lighted, four story Building, with Store, in 35 Merces, J lear Spring at FACTORY TO LET-WITH OR WE THOUT STEAM power. Inquire on the premises, to hast Eighteenth street, near Third avenue.

PACTORY PROPERTY TO LET-18 JR A NUMBER O Years, La reasonable terms: 7 ze, 100x100 feet, story; and abundance of stem, y evators, &c. excelent locality. J. M. KOEHLER, J. Broadway, room to LARGE LOFTS TO LET-WULK OR WITHOUT STEAM LOTS TO LEASE—ADMILY BLY LOCATED FOR stone, brick or lumber 1937 is and dwellings, on the southern Boule tard, close to the Third avenue bridge, Harlem River, atomathoat dosh, and new Haven Railroad, depots. F. G. A. C. 7. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

J. PODGE ROOM, FINELY FURNISHED, WITH ANTE. PART OF A STORE TO LET ON SIXTH AVENUE—A good chance for a tailor. Address box 190 Herald Uptown Branch office. Uptown Branch omer.

STRAM FOWER OR W., THOUT.—TO LET, EITHER three Loils of whole sulfding, size 50x55. Apply to CH. WAUNES, Nos. 413 and 415 East Twenty-fifth street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPO HE. STEAM POWER-TO LET-ROOMS 110X27 65X38, 100X40. Light on air sides, also small fooms, 26cam elevator, all warnied with steam Apple to an HOUGHTON. HOOGLY BEAM Power Works, 55 Albantic street, near south Perry. STORES TO LET IN NOS 211, 213 AND 215 21 577, STORE AND HOUSE 34 POBRIH AVENUE. Scomplete repair throughout; immediate nesseeds, inquire in real estate office, corner of Fourth avenue and Tweaty-fifth street.

TO LET-A BAKERY, FLOORS AND APARTME TO IN Nos. 31 and 33 Lawis street, inquire of house TO LET-A CORNER STORE, RENT REDUCKO-also a small store, rent very tow. Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets

TO LET-AN ELEGANT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR A Cub or business purposes. Apply at Resorte Musicale, 17 West Twenty-eighth street, two doors from Broadway. TO LET-LARGE STORE ON FIRST PLOOR, WITH Basements, on Fulton street, east side of Broad way, and fronting on two streets. Inquire of DE GROOT, 142. Fulton street. TO LET-A SPLENDED NEW STORE (LARGE PLATE, care pass in every direction. Inquire at No. 177 Payonascavenue, Jersey City.

TO LEASE—ON THE BOWERY, A FEW DOORS, above Fourth street, west side, three story House, and Store, with plate glass window. Address STORA-TO LEASE, box 112 Herald Uptown Branch office. TO LEASE-THE THREE STORY BUILDING, LOTE 25x103, No. 114 Wooster street, near Houston. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIN, No. 221 Canal street. TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT. PREP premises No. 37 Blocker street east of Broad way, with possession. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, 2215 Canal street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—15,000 Rt. OF FLOOR INGOM-to let, with steam power; will erret Buildings, for responsible parties; power to any extent furnished. Ap-ply to H. W. GREENE, 250 Plymouth atreet, Brooklyn. 272 BOWERY.—SECOND FLOOR TO LET, FOLK ply in the store.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

PURILLING HOUSES TO LET.

Purnished.

An Unusual Opportunity.—The Fort Warl.

An incton Residence of James Gordon Bennett Esq., with several acres in lawn and shade, sloping to the Hudson River, will be rented, furnished, to a rangetal tenant and immediate possession given; stables, centrage to be several acres in lawn and of the control of the stables, centrage to the several several control of the stables, centrage to the several control of the stables, centrage and the stables of the stables, centrage to the stables, centrage to the stables, centrage to the stables, centrage and central control of the stables, centrage to the stables, centrage t

BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND HIGH ST House to let—Furnished; all modern improvame immediate possession; two thirds of rent taken, to be Gall for two days at No. 249 East Fifteeth street. PROWN STONE FOUR STORY HOUSE, IN PARI borhood Firth avenue and Ninth street; rent 32 month. Inquire in drug store 138 Sixth avenue. FOR RENT A FOUR STORY BROWN, F House, furnished or unfurnished formulable parties only can apply to Miss DAILY, Ever 1538 exth avenue.

HOUSE TO LET-COMPLETELY OR PAR' FIALLY Apply to E. A. DAILLY, 538 Sixth avenue, Lous ty-fitth street, near Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET-FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP OR HOUSE 25 EAST TWENTIETH STREET 7. THREET 1000 to 1000 constant of Broadway, to let or loads 1000 constant of 1000 constant of

TO LET—CHARMING FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, 1 rooms, every improvement; rent 550 per month (half, p) ree) to May 1 Apply to A. M. CAFEN, 361 Brondway. FURNISHED ROOMS AND ARM RIMENTS TO LET.

A T 50 AMITY STREET, NEAR SOUR H FIFTH AVE. nue, neatly furnished single and 201 meeting Booms, for gentlemen or couples, for light so usekeeping; gas, water, fuel; terms very moderate. A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED By .CK PARLOR TO A let—Also small, red medium sizes rooms; accomman part of the city. Apply at 70 Variat street, southeast

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL P.E. T HALF A HAND somely furnished flouse to quiet refined people; or der cook in the kitchen. Apply to Wiss E. A. DAILY, Everett Library, 558 Sixth avenue. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHE D ROOMS TO LET-reley place and West FURNISHED-IWO ROOMS. F \$8 weekly; one for \$4; Had is, with hot air, \$3.50 and ourse in Union Square Hotel.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED , PARLOR AND BED-HANDSOMELY FURNISH AD FRONT ROOMS TO let, without board, togge afterner; private family; references. 58 Lexington. venue, corner of Twenty-fifth street. LARGE FURNISHED BO OM WITH CLOSKT AND married couple: terms, law surrievant House; reisrems on No. 103 West Twenty-ninh street.

O let, without board, by centiemen only; every construct.

Apply at 143 West Forty-sixia TO LET-IN PRIVAT B PAMILY, SUIT OF NICELY third floor, to would men, without board. 234 West

TO LET-PART OF A FURNISHED COTTAGE. AP-ROOMS, COMFORTABLY FUR-sekeeping; brown stone house. 528 treet. Fourteenth street green cars

NICE ROOMS, CONNECTING, FUR-l for housekeering; first floor; conven-staces. Central apartment house. \$6 50. TWO 8 west For RTEENTH STREET, NEAR DELMONI-or three handsomely furnished Rooms to 34 TH STA

EET, SECOND RESIDENCE WEST OF way, No. 104. - Front Room, without board; Room; grate: view up Broadway; three corner; lamily private. T THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—DESIRABLE handsomely furnished Rooms, on second family or gentleman; one hall Boom; reduced ferences exchanged.

OND STREET.—TO LET.—TWO ROOMS, FUR-ished, at \$3 each (one with convenience of fire), it from Grand Central Hotel, to gentlemen only i dees required. WEST 12TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM SIXTH avenue. —A bandsomely furnished Room to let, to yo gentlemen, on second door; also a hall Room is same, with home comforts, in a strictly private on tr 1 and neatly furnished front Rooms to let, on second id third floors, to gentlemen or centleman and wife; ouse has all modern improvements.

305 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET. FIRST also other Rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; divided if required. Call for three days. 409 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—PURNISHED, or would be let for light housekeeping; rent \$4.30 per week. Board given it required.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APART-MENTS TO LET. FRENCH FLATS-IN HANDSOME STONE BUILDING Apartments on each; all modern improvements. In-

PINE FERNCH FLATS TO LET-WITH ALL IM-provements, in the condition; rent, from \$24 and upwards. No. 42 West Thirty-fifth street, ring No. 2 bell for housekeeper. HOUSE AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET, CHEAP.—
Brick House, Ninth ward, all improvements; moeeotrage in Harlem, 46; Pirst Floor, Nineticenth street,
near sixth avenue; several nice small Apartments. Sinth
avenue, corner Forty-eighth street. Apply at 633 Hudson
street.

L ARGE SQUARE ROOM, ON SECOND FLOOR, FOR man and wife or two single gentlemen, with home comforts; American family. No. 323 West Thirty-fight at TO LET-THE FIRST STORY AND UPPER PART, IP required, of house No. 50 East Ninth street, near Broadway. Inquire in basement. TO LET-THREE FRONT ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR,

TO LET-A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR, NO. 85
Sixth avenue, near Clinton place: location first
class. Apply to S. RICH, 74 xurray street. TO LET-AT 408 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, Parior and Basement Floors, nine rooms, besides bathroom, pantries and storeroom; separate gas meter; all in good order; rent moderate. 20 BOND STREET.—A LARGE BACK PARLOR TO let to gentleman and wite for bath housekeeping or to a party of gentlemen. Rent \$7.

A NYBODY WHO CAN MAKE A FINE CRAYON OR pustol portrait may address, stating terms and references. MADONNA, box 157 Herald Uptown Branch office-

WANTED-CIGARS.-180000 FINE SEED CIGARS wanted, in exchange for liavana and Connecticut Leaf. Andrew LEAF TOHAUCO, Hopaid office.